

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-3 are all the claims pending in the application.

The drawings filed on March 20, 2006 are objected by the Examiner.

Claims 1 - 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sawa et al.  
(Sawa) US PAT 6,351,397.

The Applicants traverse the rejections and request reconsideration.

***Drawings***

The Examiner has objected to the Drawings for various informalities. The informalities noted by the Examiner have been corrected. Thus, withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested.

***Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 102***

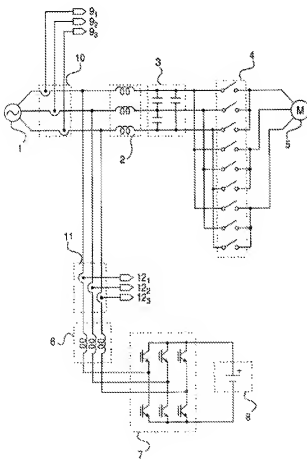
Claims 1 - 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sawa et al. (Sawa) US PAT 6,351,397.

The present invention relates to a PWM cycloconverter. **PWM cycloconverter** comprises an input current detecting means for detecting one or more input current of the PWM cycloconverter (for example, item 9 of Fig. 1 of the present Specification, reproduced below). It further comprises a **PWM converter** (item 7) connected to a DC voltage means (item 8). An output unit of the PWM converter is connected to a place before an input filter (items 2 and 3) of the PWM cycloconverter to keep down resonance of the input filter on the basis of an input current signal detected by means of the input current detecting means.

As can be clearly seen, in the present invention (as embodied in the exemplary embodiment of Fig. 1), the PWM cycloconverter refers to the entire unit, while the PWM

converter refers merely to item 7. The present invention requires that the PWM converter (as opposed to the entire PWM cycloconverter) be connected to a DC voltage means at one end and to a place before the input filter of the PWM cycloconverter. As can be seen in Fig. 1, the PWM converter (item 7) is connected to the DC voltage source (item 8) at one end and at a position between the current detector (item 10) and the 3-phase AC reactor (item 2).

**FIG. 1**

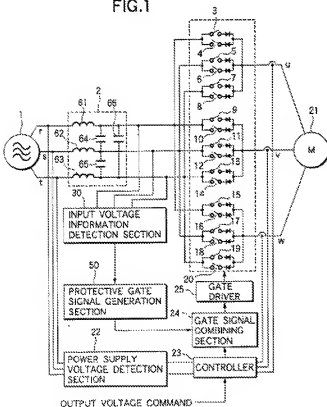


In making the rejections, the Examiner has not clearly pointed out as to what component in Sawa is he reading the PWM converter on. The Examiner points out to Fig. 2 in alleged support of his assertion that Sawa discloses that the PWM converter is attached to a voltage

source. But, Fig. 2 shows the input voltage information detection section (item 30) and not the PWM converter. In fact, this is the only location in which a DC voltage source is shown.

Further, the Examiner refers to what appears to be a feedback connections between points u, v, w and r, s, t of Fig. 1 of Sawa in alleged support of his position that Sawa teaches that the PWM converter is connected to a point before the input filter as required by the present invention. The Examiner also find that this connection is made through the controller 23 and the power supply voltage detection section 22.

FIG.1



It is clear that the Examiner is confusing PWM converter which is embodied item 7 of Fig. 1 and the PWM cycloconverter which is embodied in whole of Fig. 1. The claim requires the PWM converter to be connected to a DC source and connected to a place before the input

filter in the PWM cycloconverter. On the other hand in Sawa, the output of the PWM cycloconverter as a whole is fed back to a position before the input filter.

In fact, Sawa does not appear to disclose the PWM converter of the present invention at all. A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." MPEP 2131 *citing Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Clearly, Sawa does not show each and every element of the present invention, as recited in claim 1. The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." MPEP 2131 *citing Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The elements must be arranged as required by the claim. MPEP 2131 *citing In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990). In addition to not disclosing all the elements of the claim, in Sawa, the elements are not arranged as in the present invention.

Claims 2 and 3 are dependent on claim 1 and are allowable for at least the same reasons.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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